

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.29

1910

LIBRARY
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

FRUIT TREES AND Ornamental Stock

Shrubs, Small Fruits, Plants, Roses, Grape Vines

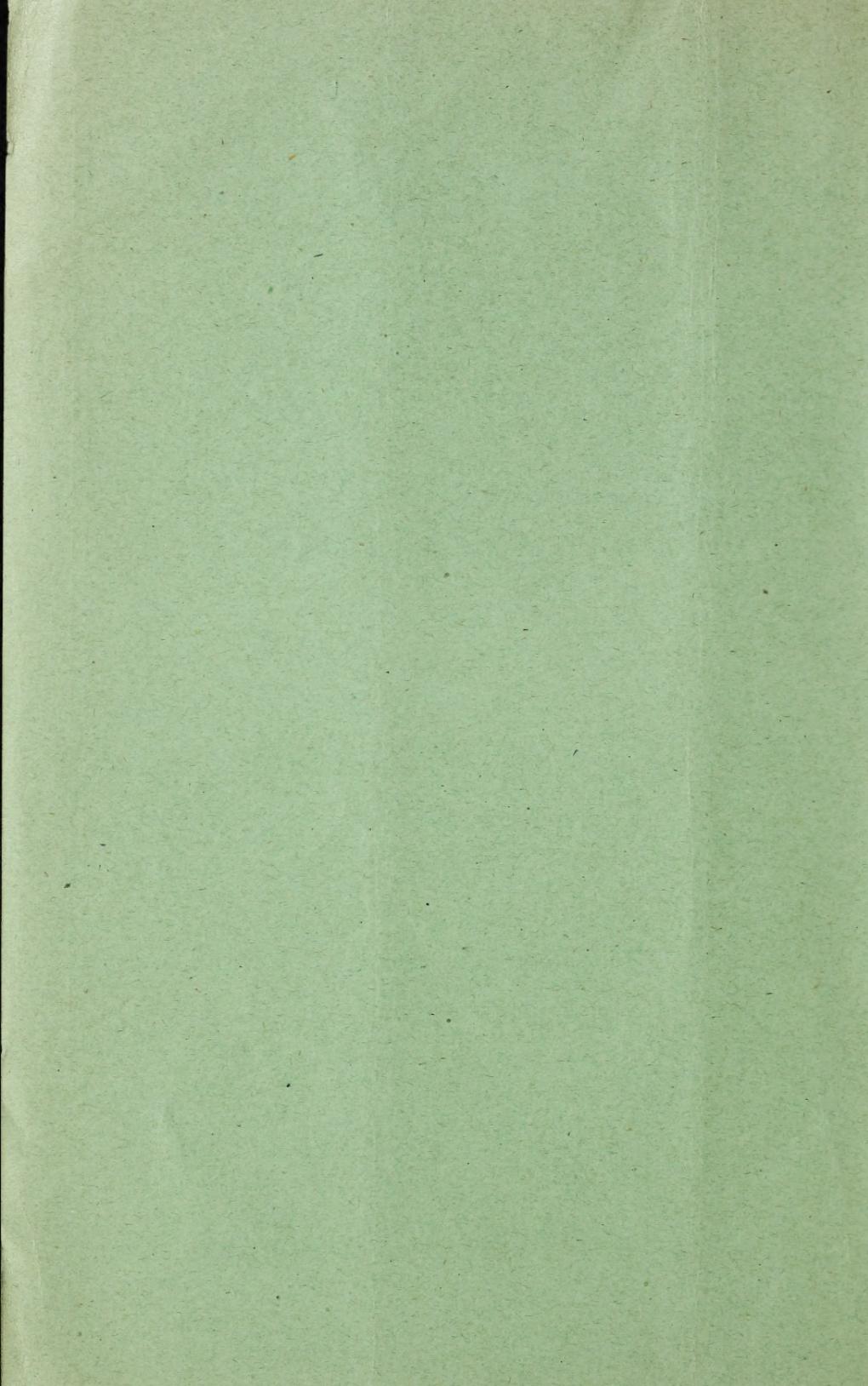


Fed. Investigations In Pomology
BROKED
APR 5 1910

Chanute Nurseries

James Truitt & Sons
NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS

Chanute, - - - Kansas



Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

SMALL FRUITS, VINES
ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC.

THE CHANUTE NURSERIES

JAMES TRUITT & SONS, Props.
===== CHANUTE, KANSAS =====

INDEX.

Page		Page	
Apples	9	Introductory	1
Apricots	23	Junipers	35
Almonds	24	Lilac	35
Ampelopsis	36	Miscellaneous Roses	40
Asparagus	32	Nectarines	20
Arbor Vite	34	Pears	17
Blackberries	27	Plums	21
Boston Ferns	42	Pieplant	32
Cultural	1	Pines	34
Crab Apples	15	Peaches	17
Cherries	24	Quinces	17
Currants	29	Quince	35
Climbing Roses	39	Raspberries	28
Clematis	36	Roses	37
Dewberries	27	Strawberries	21
Dwarf Juneberry	32	Shade Tree	33
Evergreen Trees	34	Spruce	34
Forest Tree Seedlings	33	Spirea	36
Flowering Shrubs	34	Syringa	36
Green House Plants and Cut Flowers	42	Snowball	35
Grapes	25	Terms of Sale	1
Gooseberries	29	Treatment for Frozen or Dried Out Packages	2
Honeysuckle	35	Tea Roses	38
Hydrangea	35	Tender Bushes	42
Hybrid Perpetuals	37	Virginia Creeper	21
Hybrid Teas	38	Wistaria	36
Hardy Herbaceous Plants	41		

INTRODUCTORY

Page

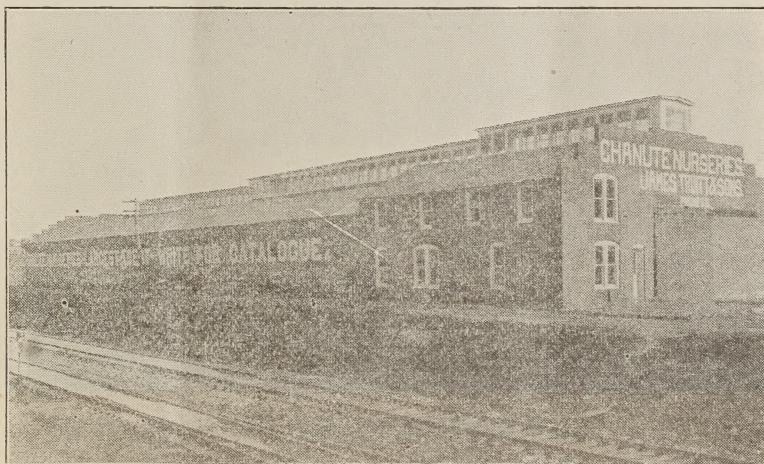
In presenting this new edition of our catalogue we wish to thank our customers for the liberal patronage accorded us in the past; and we hope by careful and prompt attention and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Our stock is all grown upon upland, which gives it a firm, thoroughly ripened growth insuring its success in any and all soils.

We test all new fruits on our own grounds, as soon as possible after acquiring them, and recommend nothing

ing that does not succeed in our own climate. No stock is permitted to leave the nursery in a damaged condition, and any mistakes that occur are cheerfully corrected, but notice of such should be given us immediately upon receipt of the goods.

We exercise the greatest care in labeling everything true to name, and we will gladly replace free any stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the purchase price, upon proper proof, but it is mutually understood between us and the purchaser, that we



All of our Grading and Packing is done Inside, where the Sun and Wind cannot Penetrate. Our immense Buildings furnish Ample Cover.

will in no case be liable for a greater amount than originally paid for the trees. When out of any variety we select another sort as near like the kind ordered as possible, unless notified not to do so.

The main packing house is located at the head of North Lincoln Avenue, the Greenhouses at the corner of Walnut and North Steuben. Phone No. 62.

Terms of Sale

Cash should accompany all orders from unknown correspondents, unless otherwise especially agreed.

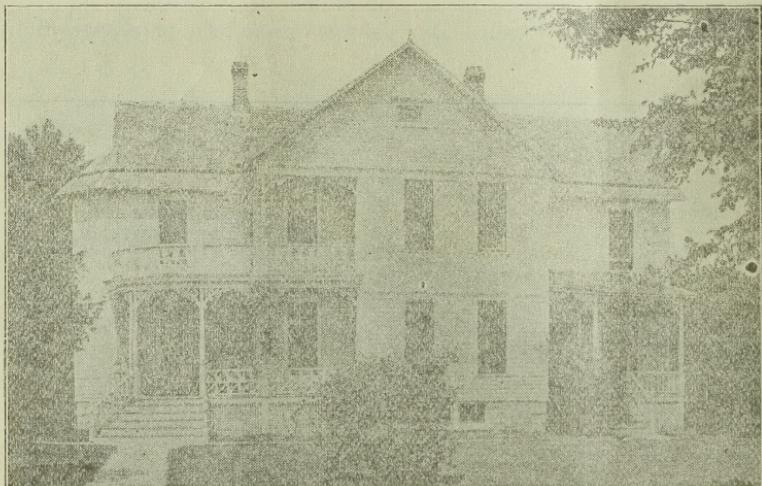
We pack and deliver to the express or freight office free of charge all or-

ders amounting to \$1 or more, and prepay the charges on orders of \$5.00 and upwards.

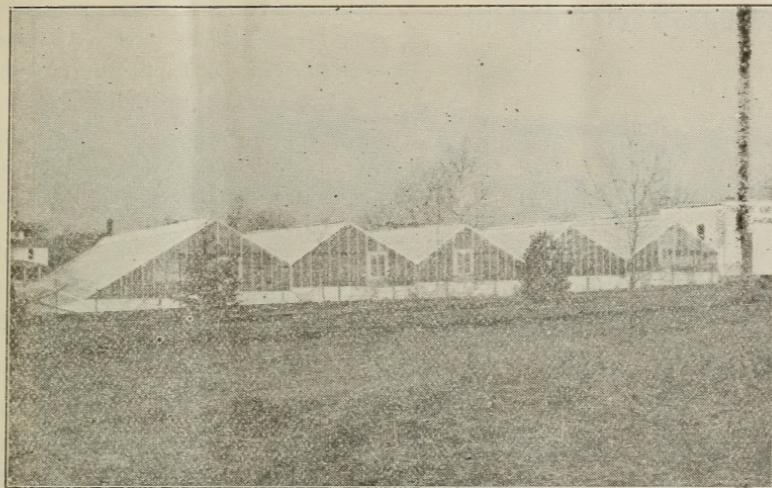
When James Truitt moved to Chanute in the year 1878 he brought with him little in the way of worldly goods. He had seen the accumulation of years swept away and he came to Kansas to make a new start.

He set to work at once and started a small nursery. He had spent the best years of his life in the study of horticulture, and he knew how to make the most of his energies, of which he had an abundant supply.

The nursery struck root to stay, and a greenhouse department was presently added. Later on three sons, one after another, as they grew to maturity, became associated with the business which continued to grow. The possession of four thoroughly experi-



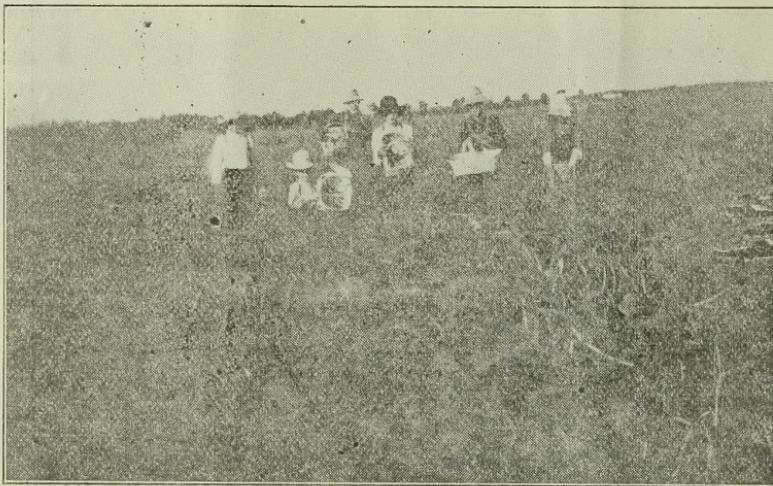
RESIDENCE OF JAMES TRUITT



*PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR GREEN HOUSE PLANT.



Our Greenhouses Yield Large Quantities of Cut Flowers as well as Pot Plants.



We prepare our Nursery Land a Year in advance. A Field of Cow Peas.



Plowing Under Cow Peas.

enced nurserymen directly interested in the business has been of very great advantage. Each and every department of the business has for its head a member of the firm, assuring that careful attention to all the details of management which insures success for the company and satisfaction to the customers.

The Chanute Nurseries now comprise one of the largest and most complete horticultural establishments in the West.

Our growing nursery stock covers hundreds of acres of land; our packing houses are among the best in the country and our greenhouses are admitted to be the best in the state.

The railroad service at Chanute is excellent. We are able to ship in all directions with assurance of quick delivery of goods, a factor of no small importance in building up our immense trade.

The firm name of James Truitt & Sons is synonymous with honesty and reliability, a fact which enables the nursery to number among its present customers many men that bought orchards a quarter of a century ago. These men have learned by experience where to get the best trees, true to name.

The management will continue its policy of fair and liberal dealing, and all buyers that see fit to place their orders here may rest assured that they will get thrifty well grown stock, which upon coming into bearing will fully reward them for their labors.

Treatment For Frozen or Dried Out Packages

Whenever trees are received in freezing weather, the package should be opened very carefully, and if any signs of frost are discovered, it should be closed up immediately and placed in a cool cellar until entirely thawed out and trees will not be damaged. In case the trees are dried out in transit, they should be buried in moist ground for several days until wood has recovered its plumpness.

Cultural Notes

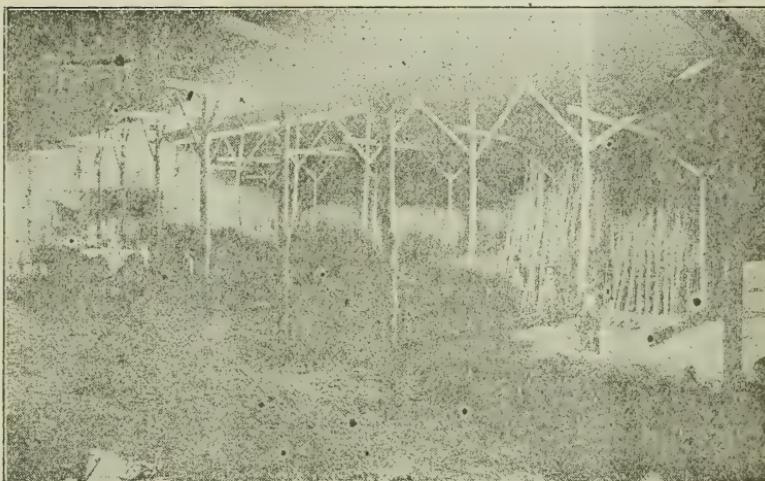
In selecting a location for the orchard, the habits and requirements of the fruit to be planted should be considered. In this state a northern exposure is preferable to any other for most fruits. This not only keeps back the fruit buds in the spring, but also tends to protect the orchard from the hot dry winds, with which we are sometimes afflicted in the summer. Local conditions may alter circumstances to some extent. A peach orchard in a sheltered nook sometimes produces a crop when more exposed trees are killed in the bud.

Strawberries for the early market should be planted on the warmest slope, as the increased price for the early crop more than counter-balances the risk of frost.

In all cases the land should be thor-



TREE VAN—Capacity about $\frac{1}{3}$ car load. A Tarpaulin covers the top, fully protecting the Trees from dry air.



VIEW INSIDE OF PACKING HOUSE.
All Trees Healed in, with Roots Fully Covered.



PACKING HOUSE.



One of Our Tree Digging Outfits.

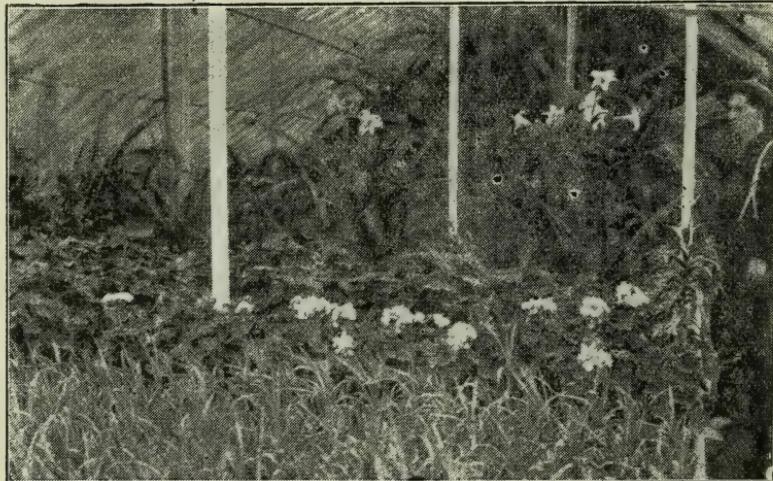
oughly well drained as no kind of fruit succeeds in mucky, sour soils. The soil should be plowed deeply and thoroughly cultivated; and if naturally poor or exhausted by continued cropping, it should be well fertilized, either by commercial fertilizers or barn-yard manure, as best suits the soil in question.

The trees and plants to be set must, above all things, be in a good, healthy condition with vitality unimpaired by careless handling and exposure. The trees should be judiciously pruned, either before or soon after planting, which pruning should be carefully attended to from year to year, for it is in this way only that well developed,

symmetrical trees, capable of bearing heavy crops can be assured.

In planting the young trees, care should be exercised to have the holes amply large to receive the roots and to leave the same in their natural state after filling in. The soil should be thoroughly firmed especially at the bottom. Young orchards should be thoroughly cultivated from year to year and should be protected from the ravages of rabbits and other rodents and from insect pests, and should receive the very best of care in every way.

We believe that if these details are carefully attended to, there will not be a single orchard failure.



A Corner in the Greenhouse.

Apples

The first fruit in importance, all things considered is the apple. Its season extends throughout the year. By careful selection of varieties it is possible for the householder to have this most popular of all fruits upon his table every day in the year. In this climate the apple ripens earlier than it does farther north and east and the winter sorts have a tendency to drop some seasons. To counteract this the orchardist should select a northern slope if such be possible, and should pick and store the winter fruit when ripe, irrespective of the coming of winter. With proper attention to culture and spraying, it is possible for every farmer to have an orchard that will not only furnish the household an ample supply of apples throughout the year, but will be a source of a liberal income besides.

Our list has been selected with the greatest care and contains the best of the introductions to date.

Apple trees are planted all the way from twenty to thirty feet apart each way, the latter distance being in use by most large orchardists. Where trees are planted thirty feet apart each way it is advisable to plant peach and other quick maturing fruit trees between; and these will more than pay for the whole orchard before they are ready to be cut at the end of ten or twelve years after which time the apples will require the entire space.

Summer Varieties

American Summer Pearmain— Medium size; yellowish green with red markings; high quality, but rather late in coming into bearing. August.

Benoni—Rather small; yellow with red markings; excellent flavor. August.

Cooper's Early White—Large yellow; rich flavor, sub-acid; tree of dwarf and spreading habit. July and August.

Duchess (Oldenburg)—A Russian sort; very hardy and succeeds in extreme north; medium size, rather flat; greenish with red markings; sprightly flavor; not the best apple for this climate. August.

Early Harvest—Standard sort for this climate; good size; yellow; excellent flavor; regular bearer. July.

Golden Sweet—Best of the summer sweet apples; medium to large; yellow; excellent flavor; early and regular bearer. July.

Horse—Medium size; yellow; follows Early Harvest in ripening.

Pound Royal—A splendid apple; very large; pale yellow; fine for both eating and cooking; sure bearer. August.

Red June—Medium size; brilliant red; flesh mealy; pleasant flavor; good bearer, but rather inclined to scab. Early July.

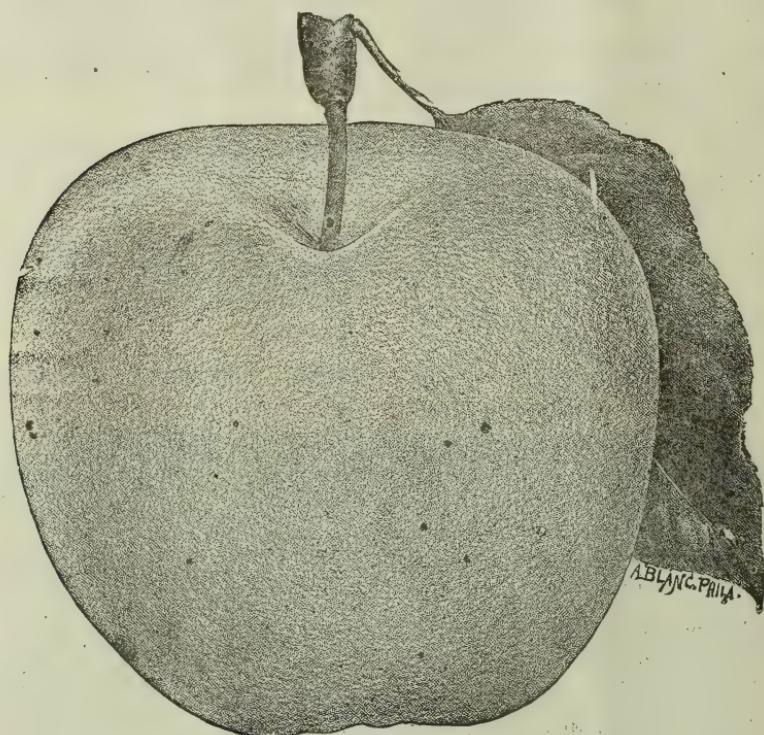
Red Astrachan—Large; roundish; dark red with heavy bloom; tree quite hardy and heavy bearer. August.

Summer Extra—Best of all the summers; truly a magnificent apple; very pale yellow; fine for both eating and cooking; tree hardy and

Russian apples; medium to large; pale yellow and red; acid flavor; early and regular bearer. July.

Fall Varieties

Fall Pippin (Pound Pippin)—Very



outbears any other sort we have ever fruited; produces a full crop each year. July.

Summer Queen—Large; flat; yellow with red stripes; rich flavor; tree tardy bearer in some places. August.

Totofsky—With us the best of the

large; yellow; juicy and rich; excellent bearer. September.

Fall Wine—Medium size; red striped; juicy; rich flavor. September.

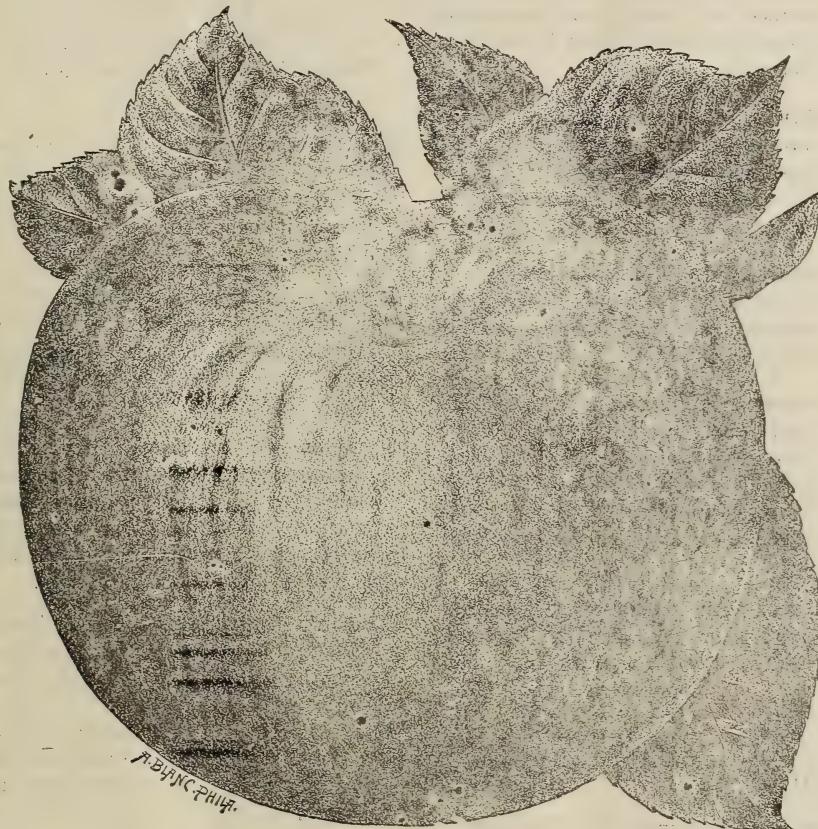
Lowell—Large; yellow; roundish; slightly conical; excellent flavor; good bearer. September.

Maiden Blush—Standard fall apple;

medium to large; yellow with red cheeks; flat; choice eating variety; regular bearer. September.

Rambo—Medium size; flat; yellowish and streaked with red; flesh tender

Western Beauty—Fruit large; rather flat; greenish yellow, nearly covered with dull red, striped with dark red; flesh tender and flavor excellent. October.



and quality good. September to October.

Snow (Fameuse)—Medium size; roundish; dark red; very handsome; flesh white; juicy and high flavored. October.

Twenty Ounce—Very large; nearly round; yellow, striped with red; good quality. October.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black—Originated in Arkansas; medium to large size; dark red; appears not to succeed everywhere, but where it does, is a great favorite. December to May.

Akin—This is claimed to be an improvement upon the Jonathan, but

does not seem to be quite fulfilling expectations; a good keeper; excellent quality.

Ben Davis—Is too well known to need much description; large, handsome, striped with red; very productive; a standard market sort in the west. December to March.

Baldwin—A favorite in the eastern market; large, roundish; deep red; juicy; good flavor; in sections where it thrives, is a standard market sort. January to April.

Babbitt—Introduced as the Baldwin of the west, but has not been tested sufficiently yet to determine fully its good qualities.

Bismark—Originated in New Zealand; very early bearer; apple large; greenish yellow and overspread and streaked with red; rather coarse grained; inclined to blight in this climate. October to January. 3 to 4 ft. 25c; 4 to 6 ft. 50c.

Clayton—An Indiana sort; large; handsome; good quality; flesh yellow. January to March.

Domine—A large, rather flat apple; greenish yellow, with red markings; excellent quality. November to March.

Esopus Spitzenburg—Medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow; good flavor. November to March.

Gano—Said to be a seedling of the Ben Davis, which variety it resembles; fruit deeper in color than Ben Davis and of better quality; a good bearer. December to April.

Greenville (Downing's Winter Maiden Blush)—This is, as its name implies, a winter Maiden Blush and has the good points of the famous

fall apple; excellent quality and a good keeper.

Grimes Golden—Medium size; rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender and juicy, delicious; one of the best, if not the very best, of the early winter sorts; an early, annual and profuse bearer. November to January.

Huntsman's Favorite—Large, rather flat; golden yellow, with red cheeks; excellent flavor; a good bearer where it succeeds. November to January.

Ingram—An improved Rawles Janet; medium size; greenish, with red streaks; flesh yellowish white; moderately juicy; mild sub-acid. February to June.

Jonathan—One of the handsomest of apples; rich red; uniform in size and of high quality; annual and profuse bearer, and is becoming more popular every year as a market sort. November to March.

Kaign's Spitzenburg—Large, handsome; oblong; conical; surface smooth; yellow, splashed with crimson; fair keeper.

King—Large and handsome; yellow and red stripes; at one time a leading market sort. November to March.

Limber Twig—Medium size; roundish; mostly red; flavor good. January to April.

Mann—An upright grower; forming a round head; fruit medium to large; roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellow, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to April.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the

most profitable and valuable for market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from a third to a half larger. Inclined to drop in some sections. December to April.

McAfee's Nonesuch—Large; greenish, striped with red; rather flat; quality good. December to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large size; very handsome and of fair quality; a good grower and immense bearer; valuable for market. December to April.

Milam—Small, red apple; very excellent quality; good bearer. November to January.

Newtown Pippin Yellow—One of the very best apples as to quality; very juicy; crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Northern Spy—Large; striped; flesh white, mild and tender slightly sub-acid, with a rich, delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we do not recommend it for planting in this climate, except in favored localities. November to February.

North Western Greening—Large to very large, smooth, yellowish-green and attractive. Flesh is mild sub-acid. Tree is very hardy and is recommended for the north. January to April.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth; dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent apple and well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Rawles Janet (Never Fail)—Medium; roundish; greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; splendid keeper; often bears when others fail. January to May.

Reagans Red—Claimed to be a seedling of Ben Davis. Originated in Arkansas. An improvement on Gano which it resembles.

Red Winter Sweet—A medium sized, dark red apple; fine quality for sweet; good bearer. December to April.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish-yellow, juicy and rich with a slight acid flavor; a good bearer in some sections. December to April.

Romanite (Gilpin)—One of the best winter apples for planting south. On good soil the fruit is fair sized, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish-yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy; rich musky flavor; fine desert apple; a good bearer. November and December.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty. November to January.

Roxbury Russet—Rather large; greenish yellow; mostly covered with bright russet; pleasant, sub-acid flavor. January to June.

Shannon—Large; flatish; greenish, with carmine stripes; excellent flavor; tree poor grower.

Smith's Cider—Large; red and yel-

slow; good quality and good bearer, December to March.

Stark—Large; roundish; greenish-yellow, shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; very good quality. January to April.

Stayman—An improvement upon the Winesap, which it resembles. December to April.

Sweet Winesap—Medium sized, red striped apple; good keeper.

Tallman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red; a good grower and quite productive. Popular in the north. January to May.

Wealthy—Another northern apple; fruit large; red and white striped. November to January.

White Pippin—Large, greenish white; pale yellow at maturity; tender,

juicy, crisp and rich flavored; tree thrifty, upright; regular and good bearer where soil is adapted to it; will not succeed on upland. December to March.

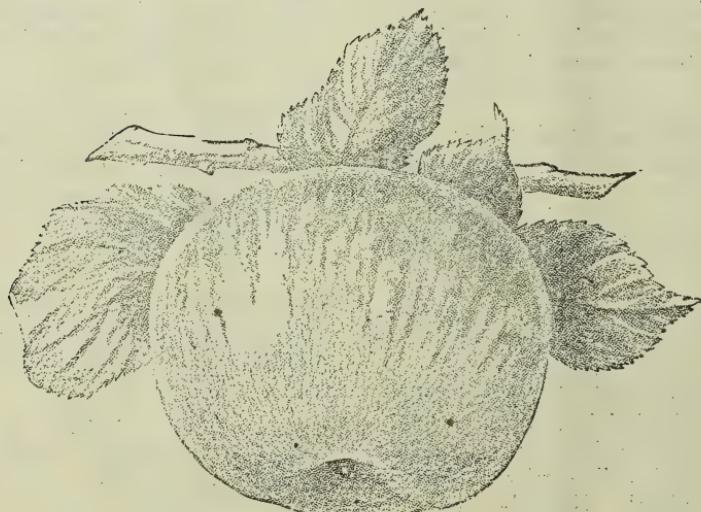
Winesap—Medium; dark red; excellent quality and a good bearer; a favorite market sort. December to April.

Willow Twig—Tree hardy and quite productive; medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red; good quality when fully ripe. December to May.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium size: conical; pale yellow, good quality. December to April 1.

Yellow Bellflower—A large, deep yellow apple; very high quality; although slightly tart; a good bearer in some sections. January to April.

York Imperial—Medium to large; skin greenish-yellow; flesh tender; crisp, aromatic; highly esteemed. November to January.



Transcendent.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Medium; roundish ovate; dark red with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; excellent for cider. September to November.

Martha—Very vigorous, hardy and a good producer; striped. September and October.

Montreal Beauty—Large; yellow, nearly covered and shaded with red;

very beautiful in appearance; quality excellent. October.

Transcendent—The standard Crab apple in this country; tree very vigorous, growing to good size and making a dense shade; comes into bearing early and produces large crops of very large, finely flavored crabs; yellow and red. September.

..The Crab makes an excellent shade tree.. Plant a few of them in your back yard. They will serve to make a play-ground for the children and in addition will supply an excellent material for preserves and other delicacies.

Pears

The pear is one of the most highly esteemed of fruits and one of the easiest to raise, if the assortment is properly chosen and cultural details are attended to. It comes into bearing early and produces annually full crops. Blight is the pear's worst enemy, and because of its ravages many people have failed with their pear orchards. The remedy consists in the selection of the blight resisting sorts and the keeping of the trees in healthy, vigorous condition without undue forcing of growth. We have trees on our grounds nearly thirty years old that show practically no signs of blight and that rarely fail to produce full crops.

Varieties that succeed best as

dwarfs are marked D; standard S.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery; very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett and resembling Flemish Beauty in growth; it is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. In season during August and September. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon

the trees. August and September
D. and S.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, with rough and uneven surface; of a greenish yellow, with patches of yellow and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and a good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the quince root. As a dwarf is the very best pear for this section of the country. A blight resister. In season during October and November. D.

Flemish Beauty—Large size; greenish-yellow and brown; rich and juicy. An old and highly esteemed variety; a strong grower and a great bearer; hardy and desirable. In season during September and October. S.

Garber—Noted for vigor freedom from blight and heavy bearing. Fruit nearly round, large and yellow. Excellent for canning. October. S.

Kiefer's Hybrid—What the Duchess is as a dwarf, the Keifer is as a standard. Tree is a vigorous grower and a regular bearer and very productive; fruit large; rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russetty and very handsome; flesh white, buttery and juicy. Commands the highest price in the market when properly ripened. Little affected by the blight.

Koonce—Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright. Fruit medium to large; yellow, one-half nearly cov-

ered with red; does not rot at the core. July. Tardy bearer.

Lawrence—Above medium size; yellow; tender and melting; quality best; one of the best winter pears. In season during mid-winter. D. and S.

Lincoln Coreless—Originated in Tennessee and much prized by all who have fruited it. Tree healthy and vigorous; an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit large; yellowish-green, slightly bronzed, red on one side. Season mid-winter. Coreless. S.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Medium size; oblong-pyriform; pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than on the pear root. September to October D. and S.

Seckel—Small size; yellowish-russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish; buttery, very juicy and melting. The richest and finest variety known and extensively planted all over the country. A prolific bearer. September and October. S.

Tyson—Above medium size; deep yellow at full maturity; slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored, a vigorous and rapid grower. One of the finest summer varieties. In season during August. D. and S.

Wilder's Early—Small to medium; greenish-yellow, with red cheek; handsome, sweet, delicious. July and August. D. and S.

Quinces

The demand for this rich and aromatic fruit is never fully supplied. Tree dwarf and requires little space; succeeds where the pear or apple does. Seems to be particularly suited in the kitchen garden. The most vigorous and productive trees we have ever known have been so situated that they received the suds from the family washings and a goodly portion of wood ashes.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive; bears abundantly while young.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productivity. The fruit is of good size and form, and bright orange-yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Orange or Apple—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth)—This is one of the best of all quinces. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower. Rather tardy bearer.

Peaches

The public is demanding more of this luscious fruit every year and to supply this demand hundreds of thousands of acres of orchards have been planted recently throughout the country especially in the south. These orchards have paid their owners richly, yet the supply of peaches continues unequal to the demand. If the southern orchardist can grow the fruit and ship it many hundreds of miles north at a profit, how much greater the profit in growing it for the home market! The peach transplants readily and comes into fruiting at an early age, and should be planted very much more largely than it is. While the more tender sorts winter kill occas-

ionally, the hardy kinds rarely fail to produce a crop. On our home grounds there has been but one year in a dozen, that we have not had peaches.

Trees may be planted from sixteen to twenty feet apart each way, and should be pruned and the borers taken out each year. F stands for freestone; C for clingstone.

Alexander—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. July. (e).

Amsden—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun. July. (e).

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red; flesh white and delicious. July. (c).

Bergen's Yellow—Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red. July. (f)

Bokara No. 3—Claimed to have withstood 27 degrees below zero and produced a crop; has not quite fulfilled this claim with us, but is hardy in the bud and a good producer; medium to large; greenish yellow, with red cheeks; good quality, but too soft for shipping. August 1st. (f)

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; fine flavored; very hardy in the bud and one of the very best in its season. July. (Classed as freestone, but adheres a little.)

Champion—One of the very best of all peaches; large; creamy white, with red cheek; very fine flavored; unsurpassed for hardiness in the bud. August 1st. (f)

Chinese Cling—Very large; cream colored, with blush; hardy in the bud; often bearing full crops when many other standard sorts fail; quality excellent. August. (c)

Crosby—Introduced a number of years ago as a frost proof peach; quite hardy in the bud; medium size; yellow, with real red cheeks, and excellent quality; pit very small; a profuse bearer. Last of August. (f)

Crawford Early—An old time favorite; large; yellow, with red blush; for many years a standard market peach, and has not been superceded in many sections. August (f)

Crawford Late—Like Crawford Early,

but deeper in color and richer in flavor. September. (f)

Dewey—Very much like Triumph, but a slight improvement upon that famous variety, having a little richer flavor and being a more nearly perfect freestone; very valuable addition to the list of peaches. July. (f)

Elberta—The most widely famed of all peaches; esteemed throughout the country as the leading market variety; millions have been planted in the south in commercial orchards; very large; yellow, largely covered with red; fine for both eating and canning and a splendid shipper. August. (f)

Fitzgerald—An improved Crawford's Early; harder in the bud and better in every way, except size; medium to large; yellow and red; very fine flavored; one of the best for general planting. Early in August. (f)

Foster—Very large; deep yellow; largely covered with red; excellent flavor. August. (f)

George the Fourth—This grand old peach has never been beaten for its time of ripening; large; creamy white with red blush; fine quality and a good bearer. Last of August (about a week before Mixon Free, which variety it resembles.) (f)

Globe—Very large; round; yellow and red; excellent quality. Middle of August. (f)

Greensboro—One of the best of the early sorts; large, creamy white, with red markings; fine quality for an early sort; hardy in the bud and a good bearer. Early July. (Not entirely free.)

Heath Cling—The standard late cling;

very large; white, with faint blush; of high quality and a good bearer. Last of September. (e)

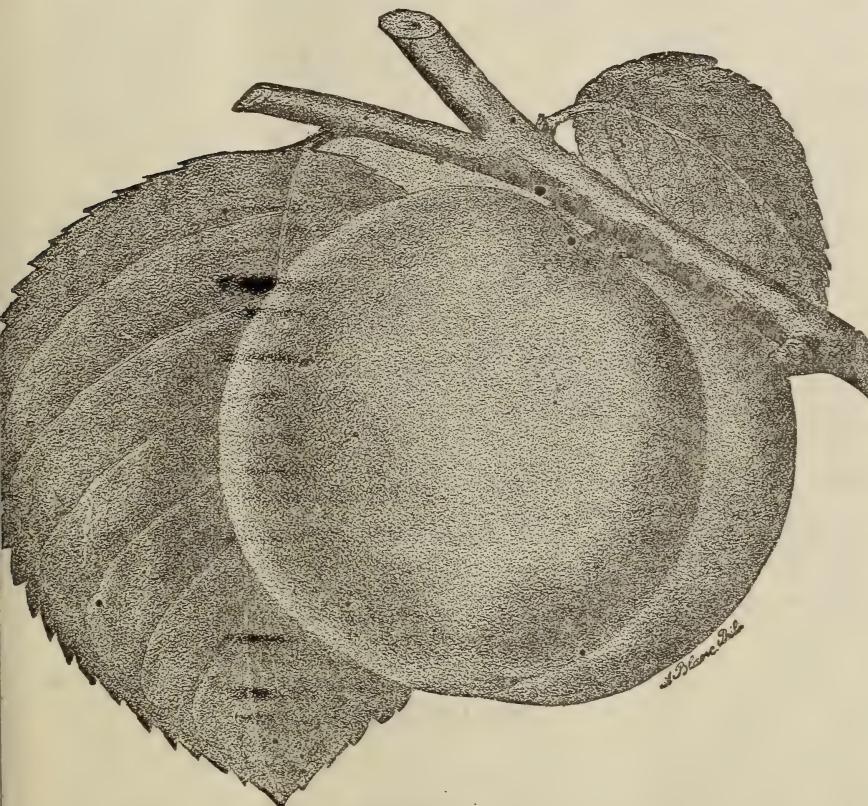
Jacques Rarripe—Very large; deep yellow; splendid canner, but not the best for eating purposes. Last of August. (f)

Kalamazoo—Large; golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality; small pit.

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August. (f)

Old Mixon Free—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best of the old varieties. First of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Similar to Mixon



Triumph.

Strong grower; very hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford. (f)

Lemon Free—Large; light yellow; a good canner. September. (f)

Free, except that it is a cling-stone and ripens a few days later.

Piquet's Late—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet. Early September. (f)

Red Rareripe—Very large; creamy white, almost entirely covered with red; a handsome peach and a favorite canner; flavor excellent; good bearer. August. (f)

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, brownish cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich. October. (f)

Smock—Large size; light orange-yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow and rich. September. (f)

Sneed—Earliest of all peaches; ripens about a week ahead of any other sort; tree of low spreading habit and hardy in the bud; fruit large; greenish yellow, with red cheek; very good quality for an early sort, but too soft to ship any distance. About middle of June.

(e)

Steadley—Large; white, with red blush; flesh white to the stone, and of excellent flavor. Last of September. (f)

Stump of The World—Very large; roundish; white, with red cheek; a most excellent peach. Middle of September. (f)

Thurber—Seedling of Chinese Cling;

large, handsome; greenish white, with red cheek; quite hardy in the bud. Early in August. (f)

Tippecanoe—Large; rich golden yellow, with red cheek; flavor unsurpassed; a good bearer. Our favorite yellow cling-stone. August.

Triumph—The introduction of the Triumph marked an era in the development of the peach, being the first extra early yellow peach: large; rich yellow, nearly covered with red; almost free when fully ripe; very hardy in the bud and a sure bearer; good shipper and splendid market sort. Early July.

Troth's Early—A very Early peach of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July. f)

Wager—Large; yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August. (f)

Wonderful—Rich, golden yellow, overspread with red; noteworthy as a reliable, very late peach. Last of September. (f)

Yellow St. John—Large; yellow; similar to Crawford's Early and esteemed above that variety in many places as a market sort. August. (f)

Nectarines

Violet (Violet Native)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Boston—Large size; bright yellow, with red cheeks; flesh sweet and pleasant; a free-stone variety. August.

Plums

The plum succeeds best on rather heavy soil, yet we have no difficulty with it on light, sandy loam. Perhaps no fruit has been more benefited by recent introductions than this popular dessert and canning species. The plum's two enemies are the Black Rot and the Curculio, but both of these may be overcome by exercising a little care. Judicious spraying with fungicides and the removal of the affected fruits will render the rot harmless. The best way to trap the curculio is to spread a specially prepared sheet under the tree and strike the tree a sharp rap with a hammer, which causes the insects to drop, when they may be easily gathered and destroyed. A limb should be sawed off to act as a receiver for the hammer blow, and the operation of catching the insects should be performed very early in the morning. The plum is deserving of much more attention than is at present given it.

Abundance (Botan)—The popular new Japanese plum. Tree thrifty, hardy and beautiful; fruit large, showy and good, richly perfumed. First of August.

America—This giant plum is a cross between Robinson and Botan, combining the quality and size of the Japanese with the hardiness of our native. Glossy, coral red color. Flesh light yellow, moderately firm and of excellent quality. Ripens very early and is a splendid keeper. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the best in cultivation.

Apple—Tree a fine, strong, somewhat spreading grower. Fruit, which is

about seven inches in circumference, is striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The highly-flavored, sub-acid flesh is rather firm, of a pinkish color, nearly free-stone. Ripens soon after Burbank and keeps for a month.

Berckman's—A fine Japanese plum. Tree of remarkable vigor, with long, spreading, willowy branches. Exceedingly productive, and when well thinned grows to a large size; obtuse-conical; deep, blood-red when ripened in the sun; moderately juicy. Excellent quality. Ripens with Abundance.

Burbank—The largest, handsomest and best of the wonderful new Japanese plums. Tree thrifty; free from black knot and other diseases, and perfectly hardy. Ripens just after Abundance.

Chalco—A cross between Simoni and Burbank. A remarkable grower of unsurpassed productiveness. Flesh sweet, firm, fragrant. Fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens well when picked green and keeps nearly a month. August.

Climax—Tree extremely vigorous, upright, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank; two or three weeks earlier and more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping.

Damson—Large; fine quality; excellent for canning; hardy and productive. October.

De Soto—Very hardy; extremely productive; medium size; bright red; good quality.

Duane's Purple—Large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree moderate grower. September.

German Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; rich; juicy; fine; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Giant Prune (California)—The fruit averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces each. Its unequalled size, handsome appearance, rare keeping qualities, great productiveness and high quality place it at the head of the prunes for home use or market.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top grafted to get good trees. September.

Italian Prune (Fellenburg)—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying; tree quite productive. September.

Lombard—Medium size; oval; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; tree very vigorous, a great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. September.

Milton—Very much like Wild Goose, but earlier and much better bearer.

Ogon—Above medium; round; clear; lemon yellow, with light bloom; flesh meaty and firm; a long keeper; excellent for canning; free-stone. Early.

Pottawatomie—Yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh yellow; luscious; good; tree hardy, early and an annual bearer. Not a large plum.

Prunus Simoni—A distinct species from China. Growth erect. Flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring; fruit large, flattened of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with an aromatic flavor. Not very productive.

Red June—For market value, Red June is, perhaps, unequaled among Japanese plums. Ripens two weeks earlier than Abundance; equals Lombard in quality; of larger size; color deep vermillion red. Pre-eminent among plums for its freedom from rot, due, no doubt, to its ripening before the plum-rot begins.

Satsuma—One of the celebrated Japanese plums. Fruit large; color reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh blood-color; quality fine; pit remarkably small. Perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower. September.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

Sultan—Said by Luther Burbank the originator, to be one of the most attractive of plums. It is a cross between Wickson and Satsuma. Its huge size, deep purplish-crimson color, render it most valuable for market. Flesh, firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson. This plum can scarcely be equalled. August.

Tatge—Evidently a seedling of the

Lombard. It is large, more nearly round, darker color and finer quality than that well known and excellent variety. Claimed to be the hardiest most productive and longest lived plum known. Subject to rot here.

Weaver—Origin Iowa. Tree very hardy, thrifty, productive. Fruit large, purple, good. The best native sort.

Wickson—Originated by Mr. Burbank who says: "Among the many thousand Japanese plums I have fruited so far, this one stands pre-eminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome; deep maroon red, covered with a white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.

Excellent keeper and shipper. August and September.

Wild Goose—A variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish-oblong; reddish-yellow; valuable and profitable at the south and southwest, where the European plum will not succeed. Tree a fine grower. Middle of August.

Willard (Japan)—Earliest of all plums. Hardy and on account of earliness, brings a high price. Quality inferior to other Japan plums. Grand shipper and valuable as a first market plum. Middle of July.

Wolf—Large; dark red; good quality; extra fine for cooking and canning; freestone. Tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant annual bearer. Does not ripen well here.

Apricots

The Apricot blooms out very early in the spring and the fruit buds, which generally come through the winter safely, are frequently killed by late frosts. On this account it can not be regarded as an annual bearer in this climate, yet we have had during the past few years, a number of very fine crops of it, and we think that every planter will be repaid for setting at least a few trees of this richly flavored fruit.

Alexander—A Russian apricot. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis—A Russian apricot. An

abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Budd—Russian apricot. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white, with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Gibb—Russian apricot. Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid; the very best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm,

juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive. August.

Nicholas—Russian apricot. Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white; sweet and melting. A handsome variety. July.

Almonds

Hard-Shell Almond—A fine, hardy variety, with large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Cherries

The cherry succeeds best on a sandy or gravelly soil, but may be grown successfully anywhere, except in a wet location. The past few years have been very hard on cherry trees in Kansas and many people have become well-nigh discouraged in their planting. However, the cherry is too delicious a fruit to be allowed to run out, and we feel certain that the planter's perseverance will be rewarded presently. The cherry comes into bearing at an early age, produces abundantly and is one of the most satisfactory of fruits. Our stock is grown on French Mahaleb seedlings, which do not sprout and which make the hardiest and most satisfactory trees. Our list comprises the sorts best adapted to this country.

Baldwin—Tree a strong grower. Fruit large, round; very dark; good quality; very productive.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish-black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of

better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Purple—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth free, slender and spreading. First to middle of June.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best for the climate.

Empress Eugene—Large; dark red; flesh juicy, rich. Tree robust and moderately productive.

English Morello—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. Valuable as a great producer.

Governor Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Hangs well on the tree. End of June.

Louis Phillippe—Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive; large size; rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, juicy, sub-acid, mild. July.

May Duke—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red;

juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens over a long period; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency—Tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops. Fruit very large, fine flavor and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond. The finest acid cherry.

Olivet—This variety is of great value. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor. As productive as the best of the Duke sorts and probably the largest of its class.

Ostheim or Russian Cherry—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and found to be perfectly hardy.

Charles Downing thus describes it: "Fruit large, roundish, obovate, flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. Season middle of July. Morello class."

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well.

Windsor (New)—A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Transcendent's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Wragg—Origin, Iowa. Medium to large, juicy and rich. Tree a good grower, hardy and immensely productive. Well adapted to the Northwest.

Crapes

The grape is one of the most healthful and most esteemed of fruits; succeeds everywhere, but requires a thoroughly well drained soil. No one, having even a small garden plot, can afford to be without a supply of grapes. The grape can be trained to an arbor, to a trellis, or may be tied up to posts. The only requirements are: free exposure to the air, and judicious annual pruning. There are many theories for pruning grapes, but most any of them are efficient if properly carried out. Pruning should be done very late in the winter, or very early in the spring before the sap starts to

flow. Our list comprises the most valuable sorts for this climate.

Brighton—A superior family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united in such a degree in any other sort. Ripens middle of August. Especially commended as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and

handsome; berries large, round, black, with purplish bloom; flesh firm but tender; seeds few and easily separated from the pulp; flavor rich, sweet and slightly vinous. A strong and vigorous grower and ripens its fruit early. Berries do not drop from the clusters, and fruit keeps a long time in perfection. First of August.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections and makes a valuable market grape.

Concord—A large, handsome grape; very hardy and productive; one of the most popular market grapes; medium early—middle of August.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond) — A cross between Iona and Concord. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord; very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about the size of the Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Very productive.

Dracut Amber—Bunch and berry of medium size; color light amber; good bearer.

Eaton—Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 20 ounces; compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter; round, black, covered with a heavy

blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin, but tough; pulp tender, dissolving readily in the mouth; very juicy; good as the Concord, with much less of the native odor. Ripens with the Concord or a little earlier.

Elvira — Very vigorous, strong healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size; very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane; very hardy; a wine grape.

Goethe—Vine vigorous, productive; bunch large, moderately compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval; yellowish green; flesh tender to the center, tender, sweet, slightly aromatic. Ripens in September.

Ives—Hardy; productive, with a tough acid center.

Martha—Bunch and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender with very little pulp; juicy, sweet and rich; vine vigorous, hardy and productive.

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy, and is entirely exempt from mildew and disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop.

Niagara—The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than the Concord, and skin thin, but tough,

which insures their shipping qualities; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens before the Concord. 20c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Pocklington — Bunch large; berry large, round, of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, and very hardy and productive. Quality good. 20c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Telegraph — Hardy and vigorous vine. Fruit of fair quality, ripening early. Bunch above medium to large, compact. Berry large, round, black. Flesh juicy, with some pulp. 15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Woodruff — A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; ironclad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fine quality; long keeper, good shipper. With us, last season it ripened September 2d and lasted until the 26th. 20c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Worden — Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, larger than those of the Concord. Ripens a few days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for vineyard and garden. 15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Blackberries

Blackberries are planted in rows from five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. Their requirements are a deep, rich soil, clean cultivation, annual pruning and the careful digging out of any diseased plants that may appear from time to time. Sometimes mulching will be found very beneficial. Both the early and later sorts should be planted, in order to have a succession.

Early Harvest — The earliest blackberry and consequently valuable for market. The canes are strong and upright in growth and enormously productive. Berries sweet

and of the highest quality, though not as large as some others.

Kittatinny — Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually. One of the best.

Lawton — Very large, excellent quality and an abundant bearer.

Maxwell's Early — Fruit large, sweet, rich, delicious, no core. Ripens with Early Harvest, and fruit twice as large. The best extra early blackberry.

Snyder — Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; not many thorns.

Dewberries

Lucretia — A trailing form of the blackberry, with large, beautiful,

luscious fruit. It matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

Raspberries

The culture of the raspberry is similar to that of the blackberry. It is one of the most profitable of small fruits and deserves much more general planting than is now accorded it.

Cardinal—This new variety originated in Kansas. Very vigorous and productive and of excellent quality. Highly recommended. Red.

Cuthbert — A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so very firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

Kansas—Jet black, firm and delicious, quite large. The hardiest black cap known, successfully withstanding the winters of Canada. A little later than Souhegan and more prolific. One of the very best.

Monarch—Bush perfectly hardy; very productive; fruit enormous; quality unsurpassed; good shipper. A Kansas seedling of great merit.

Souhegan—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a very desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; productive. Fruit is medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.



Gooseberries

Gooseberries require deep, rich soil, well drained. Require thorough cultivation and are benefitted by slight protection. Are very fruitful and profitable. Market is never fully supplied. Unlike other small fruits it keeps well and may be handled at the convenience of the grower, a great point in its favor. Should be more largely planted.

Downing—Large size; oval; greenish-white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly, and is profitable for market and home use.

Houghton—A vigorous sort; very productive; free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. The plant is vigorous and productive. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips.

Pearl—A new variety, originated in Canada. A wonderful cropper; strong grower, and free from mildew. Similar to Downing in size.

Currants

Currents do not succeed in this hot climate except in a protected nook. The north side of a tight board fence makes an ideal spot.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific (Red)—Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be quite

prolific. Universally commended by those who have had experience with it.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—A new English variety. Fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and productive.

Red Dutch—An old, well known sort. Medium size, good quality and very productive.

Strawberries

The strawberry is the most popular and most largely grown of the small fruits. May be grown anywhere, ex-

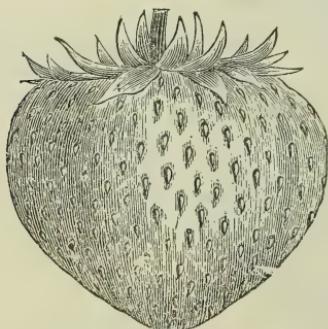
cept in wet soils. There are many methods of planting and cultivating the strawberry. For the garden we

recommend the hill system; set the plants two feet apart each way and keep the runners cut off so that they can not come together. For field culture the matted row system is probably the best. Plant in rows four feet apart and set the plants from a foot to eighteen inches apart in the rows; cultivate thoroughly and do not allow the rows to become wider than eighteen inches. During the winter plants should have a light mulch of straw or hay. Our list of strawberries is very full and we feel sure that we have the very best sorts before the public today.

Some varieties have staminate blooms, capable of self-fertilization and of fertilizing other sorts; while many have pistilate flowers, and require fertilization. At least every third row should be staminate. "P" stands for pistilate; "S" for staminate.

Aroma—A large, handsome berry; roundish, conical; dark red. Very productive, and one of our best late varieties. (s)

Banner—A large, fine berry. Ripens two days after the Michel. Is of



The Banner.

very best quality. Nearly round, a little flattened. Very dark red; and one of the most prolific bearers. (s)

Beverly—Medium to large. Dark red. Its excellent quality and productiveness make it a very desirable market berry. (s)

Bederwood—Medium size. Early and fairly productive. (s)

Bubach—Very large. Pale red, and a good bearer. (p)

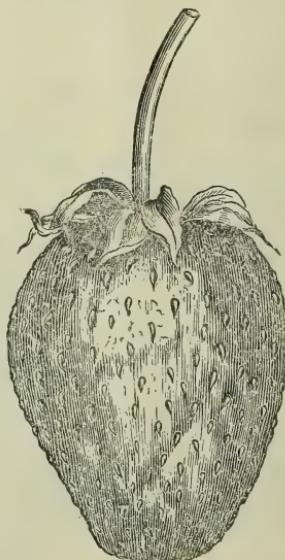
Climax—The berry is medium to large, and immensely productive. (s)

Clyde—Large, conical. Bright red. Very handsome and quite prolific. (s)

Commonwealth—A leader; a very large berry of the very best quality. Plants show great vigor. (s)

Corsican—Is a very large, handsome berry, of good quality, and a prolific bearer. (s)

Crescent—At one time the great market berry, but had to give way to its betters. (p)



The Dunlap.

Dunlap—A splendid market variety;

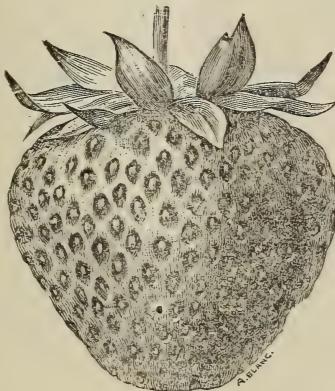
it has done very well with us. In color, shape and general appearance it is like the Warfield. (s)

Eclipse—Large, conical; dark red, and popular market berry. (p)

Fairfield—Plant a vigorous grower. Berry medium to large. Ripens just after the Michel, and is a great bearer. (p)

Gandy—This large, handsome berry is too well known to need description. (s)

Gibson—In shape, color and general appearance is very much like the Jayhawker. Nearly as large and prolific bearer. Very dark red, nearly black. (s)



Glen Mary Strawberry.

Glenmary—This berry is praised by all for its size and productiveness. One of the surest bearers. Late. (s)

Greenville—This was a very popular market berry. Large. Dark red. (p)

Jayhawker—One of the largest berries on our grounds. Larger than the Marshall, Nick Ohmer or New York. Roundish, conical. Dark red. Solid, good shipper, and a prolific bearer. (s)

Jesse—Large, handsome, roundish-conical; firm, of good quality. Plant vigorous and productive. One of the best for home or market. Season early to medium. (s)

Johnson's Early—Some growers claim that this variety ripens with the Michel, but on our grounds last season it was seven days later. A medium sized berry, of fair quality. (s)

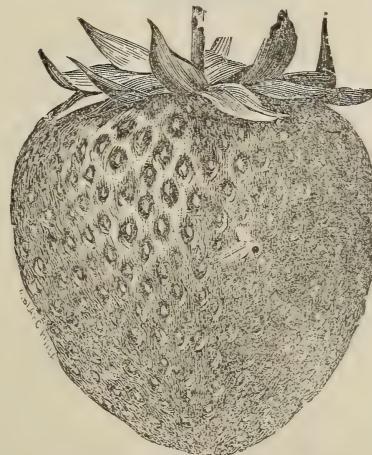
Lester Lovett—Is a very large, handsome berry; and its productiveness and time of ripening make it a valuable variety for both home and market. (s)

Luther—This is a very great addition to the early varieties; following the Michel closely and excelling that variety in every respect. (s)

Marshall—This is a large, handsome berry and moderate bearer. (s)

Michel's Early—The standard early sort. Medium size. Light red. (s)

Miner's Prolific—An old variety, of the very best quality. Good bearer, and seldom ever fails. (s)



McKinley Strawberry.

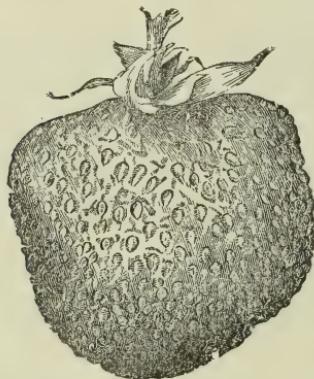
McKinley—Of the largest size and

of the very best quality. The plant is all that could be desired. (s)

Morning Star—An early sort. Very large size; rich, beautiful crimson; of the highest quality, and firm texture. On our grounds, it makes a strong, healthy plant. (s)

Mrs. Mark Hanna—This is said to be one of the largest and most prolific berries grown. (s)

Parsons Beauty—Very attractive; large red berry; very productive. (s)



Parsons Beauty Strawberry.

Sample—Large; conical; bright red; very handsome; regarded by growers as a very productive late berry. (p)

Saunders—This large, handsome berry is one of our favorites; a prolific bearer and a paying variety. (s)

Splendid—A very popular market berry with some of the growers, but is not satisfactory on our grounds. (s)

Success—As a plant, can not be excelled by any other variety; and the berry is one of the handsomest ever grown; and of large size. (s)

Uncle Sam—A valuable late market

berry. Large form; delicious quality and long in season. (s)

Warfield—A very dark red. Good shipping berry and popular with many growers. (p)

Wm. Belt—Large; red; roundish; conical; quite prolific. (s)

Dwarf Juneberry

Dwarf Juneberry—A low growing shrub from 4 o 6 feet in height. The berries are shaped like cranberries, but not so large; are almost black when fully ripe; very sweet and pleasing to the taste. Esteemed for making pies. The bushes bear profusely every year and ripen their fruit late in June and early in July. Very popular with the children.

Asparagus

Asparagus—No family should be without a bed of this most delicious, succulent vegetable. Beds should be made very rich and the plants set in trenches, the dirt being filled in as the plants grow up in the spring. Should not be cut until the second year after planting.

Pieplant

Pieplant—(Rhubarb)—This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and fresh table sauce and continues in season for several weeks. Ground should be rich and plants should have a yearly mulch. Plant 4 feet apart each way. We grow only the Mammoth variety.

Shade Trees

White Ash—A very hardy, native tree; transplants well and when once established requires little, if any, pruning. Makes a very symmetrical head; has rich, glossy foliage and is a very desirable tree for shade.

Hardy or Western (Speciosa) Catalpa—This early blooming, upright variety is much hardier than the Syringa-Leaved, having proven itself able to stand the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa; making when planted in groves, straight, symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purpose it is one of the most useful trees known, lasting in many instances nearly or quite a century.

American White (Americana) Elm—A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head, and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds very admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

Red or Slippery Elm—A well known native variety. Generally preferred to the White Elm in this climate.

Ash-Leaved Maple—(Box Alder)—A rapid growing tree, with leaves and branches of a light green. Very hardy.

Silver-Leaved or White Maple—A hardy rapid growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright

green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

Sugar or Rock Maple—A well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Succeeds well in the city, where most other trees fail.

Sweet Gum (Liquid Amber)—A striking tree in the autumn, with its deep crimson foliage. One of the most beautiful trees for the lawn; growing naturally in pyramidal form and making a dense shade. High class tree.

Weeping Willow—Our common, well-known weeping variety; forms a large round-headed, graceful tree; requires plenty of room, and where space can be spared, is quite desirable.

Weeping Mulberry—Probably the hardest of the weeping trees. When properly grown it makes a very beautiful head and adds greatly to a landscape.

Forest Tree Seedlings

We grow and handle each year a

great many thousand seedlings of Box Elder, Soft Maple, Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Catalpa, Osage Hedge, etc., for planting in groves and hedge rows. They come in various sizes from 6 inches to 3 feet.

Evergreen Trees

In Evergreens we grow only a limited list, such as succeed in our trying climate. We leave out the more tender sorts.

Arbor Vitae

American—A well-known variety of great value; it forms an upright, conical tree of only medium size, and is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for screens, being hardy and very easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is not adapted to turn stock, but is a most ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any similar purpose

Hovey's Golden—A hardy variety of rich golden shading.

Pyramidal—Of upright, compact habit, resembling Irish Juniper.

Junipers

Irish—A very pretty little tree or shrub, forming a neat tapering column of deep green foliage; very

hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in cemetery lots, where evergreens are not admissible.

Red Cedar—A common American tree, esteemed for its hardiness and adaptability.

Pines

Austrian, or Black—From Central Europe, where it grows over 100 feet high; remarkably robust, with long stiff leaves and deep green foliage, hardy everywhere, and valuable for planting as wind-breaks, screens, etc.

Scotch—A rapid-growing, hardy variety, with short, light green leaves; valuable for screens, and for planting in clumps, etc.

White or Weymouth—Our common White Pine, and the handsomest of all the native species.

Spruce

Norway—Of very rapid growth and gracefully drooping habit when of some size; dense in structure; regular in outline, and perfectly hardy, will bear shearing or cutting well, and hence is well adapted for plant-

ing in hedges or screens. Our hot summers are sometimes hard on the spruce.

Flowering Shrubs

Alathaeas

These are fine, hardy, free growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Blush Purple, Red, White, White Red Eye.

Honeysuckle

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit, and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed

Caerulea—Flowers cream-colored. May.

Tartarian—Pink flowers. June.

Honeysuckle---Climbing

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

Golden Leaved—A Japanese variety; moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden yellow.

Halleana—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June until November, is almost evergreen and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow.

Scarlet Trumpet Monthly—Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped; flowers all summer; a native climber; and

appropriate for trellises and rock-work. One of the handsomest.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora or Large Panicle Flowered—A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. Pronounced "decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction." Very hardy.

Lilac

Well known and beautiful hardy shrubs, flowering in May.

Persian Purple—

Persian White—

Quince

Quince, Japan or Cydonia Japonica— Bright scarlet crimson; flowers in great profusion early in the spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Snowball

Snowball or Arrow-Root—Well known and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection.

Spirea

Hardy and easily grown; of low growth, requiring but little room; long bloomers—in season about three months.

Billardi—Rose-colored flowers in spikes; blooms nearly all summer.

Pruniflora Flore Pleno (Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

Van Houtte—The grandest white flowering sort.

Syringa

Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)—The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, are large sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June.

Ampelopsis

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy—A native climber of vigorous growth, with digitate leaves; fine green, changing to rich crimson in autumn.

Ampelopsis Veitchii or Boston Ivy—One of the finest wall climbers. Hardy and vigorous. Foliage deep green in summer, changing to crimson in autumn.

Wisteria

Chinese Purple—One of the most magnificent, hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in spring and autumn, and growing at a rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season, attaining an immense size.

Chinese White—Introduced from China. A beautiful climber, differing from the above only in color, being a pure white.

Clematis

These very showy climbers are beautiful for the trellis or the porch and when once thoroughly established make vigorous growth. They have a very tender root system, which damages very easily, so that a small per cent of the plants set out grow and make good specimens. We keep on hand a limited assortment of the very best kinds.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double whites; very fragrant.

Henryii—One of the new Hybrids; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers are white, large and very showy.

Jackmanni—Probably the best known of the large Clematis, and to it is largely due the credit of the popularity of the class. The plant is a

free grower and blooms very abundantly; flowers are large and of intense violet purple.

Paniculata—We consider this the grandest of all porch vines. When once established, this vine makes very rapid growth, quickly covering the trellis or arbor with hand-

some, glossy green foliage. The pure white flowers of small size are borne in immense clusters and are of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. Flowers appear in September, at a season when few other vines are in bloom. The plant is entirely hardy.

Roses

The rose is universally regarded as the most beautiful of the flowering plants. The list of known varieties is very large. In making up our list of roses we have selected the varieties that are best adapted to this climate. Roses require a rich, rather heavy, well drained soil, and are of very easy culture, if kept sufficiently nourished, free from weeds and given sufficient moisture. We have grouped them according to the class.

Hybrid Perpetuals

The Hybrid Perpetuals are esteemed particularly for their fine form and colors, their rich perfume, and their hardiness. They produce an abundant supply of very fine blooms early in the year, and bloom occasionally during the summer. In moist climates they bloom freely throughout the year, but such is not the case in our dry western states. However, the blooms are so fine that no one can afford to be without a good supply of choice varieties.

American Beauty—Strictly speaking, this rose does not belong in this class, although it might be called an Everblooming Hybrid. It is one of the finest of all roses for out-

door planting, as well as for winter forcing, makes an abundance of very large, richly perfumed blooms on long stems, throughout the summer. Rich red. Quite hardy.

Couquette des Blanche—One of the best of the white Hybrids; fine form; pure white, with beautiful shell shaped petals.

Dinsmore—A true everbloomer; of dwarf, compact growth; flowers are large and double and of beautiful, deep red color.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, with long, pointed buds and large perfectly formed blossoms; very fragrant, and a good bloomer; very fine rose.

Paul Neyron—The largest rose in cultivation, and one of the freest of Hybrids. Color deep, clear rose; very full and beautiful. Plant is a strong grower, making straight shoots 4 and 5 feet high in a season, and each shoot capped with an immense flower. We can not recommend this rose too highly.

Magna Charta—Great favorite, esteemed because of its strong, upright growth and bright foliage, as well as for its splendid bloom. Col-

or bright pink, suffused with carmine.

General Jacqueminot—A general favorite among the Hybrids. Still holds first place among the dark red roses. It is quite hardy and is a very satisfactory bloomer, during its season.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—A grand, free blooming sort, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast, produced at intervals throughout the summer.

General Washington—Another old time favorite among the reds; very full and free.

Ulrich Brunner—Splendid upright grower, with bright healthy foliage. The flowers are of good size and fine form; color: cherry red. One of the freest bloomers in its class.

Madame Plantier—Strictly speaking, not a Hybrid. In our opinion, the grandest white Cemetery Rose; hardy as an oak; flowers medium size, very full and beautiful; plant continues in bloom for two weeks or more.

Hybrid Teas

A beautiful class of Roses, combining the rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the free flowering qualities of the Teas. They are reasonably hardy and will pass through most of our Kansas winters in safety. All things considered, we regard the Hybrid Teas the best of all for outdoor planting.

Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France)—A sport of that grand Rose, La France. Has all its good qualities. Color white, slightly tinted with flesh and pink.

Duchess of Albany (Red La France)—Another sport from La France; deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size; very free flowering; and flowers of first quality in every respect.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink; often silver very pink, with peach shading; flowers large, full and of beautiful form; blooms continuously throughout the season. In delicate coloring and fragrance is unsurpassed. Has long been regarded as the most useful of Roses.

Helen Gould (Baldwin)—Unquestionably the best of the red Hybrids for general planting. Surpasses all others in hardiness and freedom in blooming. Flowers large, very full; color warm, rosy crimson; very fragrant.

Kaiserina Augusta Victoria—The best summer flowering white Rose. Produces throughout the season large quantities of beautiful double blooms. Hardy outside, with slight protection. No collection is complete without this charming variety.

Killarney (The Irish Beauty)—This is one of the grandest general purpose Roses ever introduced. Equally good as an outdoor Rose and as a forced. Produces its long pointed, distinctly pink buds in great profusion. Shows the center when full blown, nevertheless, is a grand sight.

Tea Roses

The Teas are the most largely grown of all Roses for winter flowering, being the easiest to manage and producing the most flowers under the

artificial conditions of winter forcing; exquisitely beautiful and very sweet. If planted outside, they bloom constantly throughout the season. They are quite tender, but if properly protected very often come through the winter year after year. They are so easy to grow and so trustworthy that no one can afford to be without a bed of them. We grow only a small list of the Teas, such as we know to be the best.

Bridesmaid—An Exquisite Rose, both in bud and open flower; color bright pink; large and quite double. Stem long and stiff; foliage rich and glossy; equally valuable for summer and winter flowering.

Duchesse de Brabant—In vigor of growth and freedom of bloom, this Rose has few equals; very pretty in the bud, but slightly loose when full open; very fragrant; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the finest yellow bedding Roses, and one of the hardiest of the Teas. Flower large, double and deliciously fragrant. Chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.

Golden Gate--One of the largest and best of the Teas. Also one of the hardiest, and least susceptible to disease. Blooms are delicate pink in color and sufficiently double. A most satisfactory Rose.

Ivory—Identical with Golden Gate except in color, which is creamy white. A beautiful flower.

Perle des Jardines—The best yellow forcing rose and one of the best for out-door planting; large, full, fine form, beautiful in all stages of development, from small bud to fully

opened flower. Very free; every shoot producing a flower.

Richmond—The most satisfactory red rose ever introduced. Blooms continuously. A rich scarlet, fine pointed bud. Shows the center when fully expanded.

Sunrise—Buds long and pointed; tinted with scarlet and yellow; flowers dark peachy red and shaded with orange and crimson.

The Bride—Best forcing white Rose, and for summer flowering it is unsurpassed. Flower large; bud beautifully pointed; very double. Color pure white, although it pinks up slightly in very warm weather.

Climbing Roses

The Climbing Roses are very valuable for covering porches and trellises. Being vigorous growers, they require a rich soil. Only varieties that are known to be absolutely hardy should be planted.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; quite double; flowers come in large clusters, and make a very pretty sight when in full bloom; rapid grower.

Crimson Rambler—In our opinion, the best climbing Rose ever introduced; plant a strong grower; flowers come in great panicles; bright crimson color and retain their brilliancy for a long time; plants in full bloom never fail to attract attention.

Dorothy Perkins—The Rose is similar to the Crimson Rambler, except in foliage and color. The foliage is not so heavy as the Crimson Rambler; flowers are rather larger, quite double and pink in color. Makes a very pretty sight in bloom.

Mary Washington—Perpetual blooming, climbing Rose; pointed buds; white, with a slight blush; very fragrant and pretty; not as hardy as some.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red; large globular flowers; blooms in clusters; is a strong grower, and very hardy.

Russell's Cottage—Dark red; blooms in clusters; very pretty for trellises; entirely hardy.

White Rambler—Similar to the Crimson Rambler, except in color; not entirely hardy in this climate.

Seven Sisters (Greville)—Deep pink, changing to white; blooms in clusters; very pretty for trellises; not as strong a grower as some, but perfectly hardy.

Yellow Rambler—Similar to Crimson Rambler, except in color; not entirely hardy.

Miscellaneous Roses

Burbank—This grand Rose is a California product, and has proved itself to be one of the hardiest and freest blooming Roses for out-door planting. Flowers large, double; deep rosy pink, shading to silvery rose.

Baby Rambler (or Dwarf Crimson Rambler)—A hardy, everbloomer, producing throughout the season an abundance of blooms similar to those of the Crimson Rambler.

Champion of the World—Another splendid hardy, ever-bloomer; in bloom from the beginning to the end of the season; flower good size, reasonably full; color soft, pleasing shade of pink.

Clothilde Soupert—The very best white ever-bloomer for the garden or cemetery; always in bloom; flowers borne in clusters; frequently in such quantity as to almost entirely hide the foliage; the bloom is of medium size and varies in color from pure white to deep pink, but is always pretty.

Hermosa—This old-time favorite is still regarded, by many, as the best pot Rose grown. Planted outside it is always in bloom and always very pretty. Flowers are cupped, finely formed and full; color very pleasing shade of soft pink. It is as hardy as any Rose of its type, and is one of the very best bedders.

Tree Roses—In variety of colors.



Tuberose.

Moss Roses—We have these in the separate colors. At one time regarded as the acme of perfection. While the flowers are very pretty, we do not recommend extensive planting of them on account of their lack of free flowering qualities.

Wichuriana or Memorial Roses—

These free growing trailing Roses are very valuable for covering cemetery lots and similar places; bloom very freely in the spring time and are generally in full bloom for Decoration Day. Assorted colors.

Marechal Niel—The grandest yellow

climbing Rose in existence. In the south it is a mass of bloom from beginning to end of the season. A rampant grower; succeeds here, if the canes are laid down and covered with earth in the fall and uncovered at the proper time in the spring.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

(Including Bulbs.)

Golden Glew or Summer Chrysanthemum (*Rudbeckia*)—A large, showy plant, growing to a height of six to eight feet. It produces a profusion of very double deep golden yellow flowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on long, graceful stems, from July to September. One of the finest novelties in hardy growing plants.

Paeonia—The grandest of Herbaceous plants, rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. It is as hardy as an oak, even in the most severe climates; and when once planted it requires little care, and each year adds to its size and beauty. The Paeonia may be planted singly on the lawn, in beds or borders, and in any case gives satisfaction. We have an assortment of colors.

Yucca Filamentosa—A unique flowering plant with large, bell shaped, creamy white flowers, borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high. Foliage evergreen.

Crocus—One of the earliest and hardest of spring flowers, in all shades of coloring. Should be planted in borders, beds or clusters.

Hyacinths—Another very handsome flowering bulb for the border; comes in a great variety of coloring; very sweet.



Yucca Filamentosa.

Jonquils—A pretty variety of the Narcissus; very fragrant.

Tiger Lily—When once established, this Lily increases in size and number of bulbs from year to year, and

produces a profusion of large, red flowers, dotted with black spots. Absolutely hardy.

Tulips—Nothing will make a more gorgeous show during the early spring than a thickly set bed of Tulips. They thrive well in most any soil. Should be planted during October or November.

Tender Bulbs

Caladium (Elephant's Ear)—A grand, tropical looking plant used for grouping on the lawn, bordering sub-tropical groups or banking against buildings with high foundations. In deep rich soil with plenty of water, they produce leaves of enormous size, frequently 4 to 5 feet long and almost as broad.

Cannas—For brilliant show all summer, there is no plant like the Canna. It blooms throughout the summer until cut down by frost. We have a splendid stock of these in named sorts and colors.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is one of the most splendid of our autumn flowers. In September and October, when nearly everything else is fading, it is at its best and it surrenders only to the frost. The Dahlia should not be planted too early; otherwise it may spend its force before its best flowering season. The bulbs should be taken up before hard freezing injures them and placed in a cellar until spring, when they may be divided and replanted.

Gladiolus—These are among the most showy and brilliant of bulbous plants. The bed of these makes a

very gaudy sight; flowering in August or September. Flowers are lily-like and are borne on long spikes.



Gladiolus.

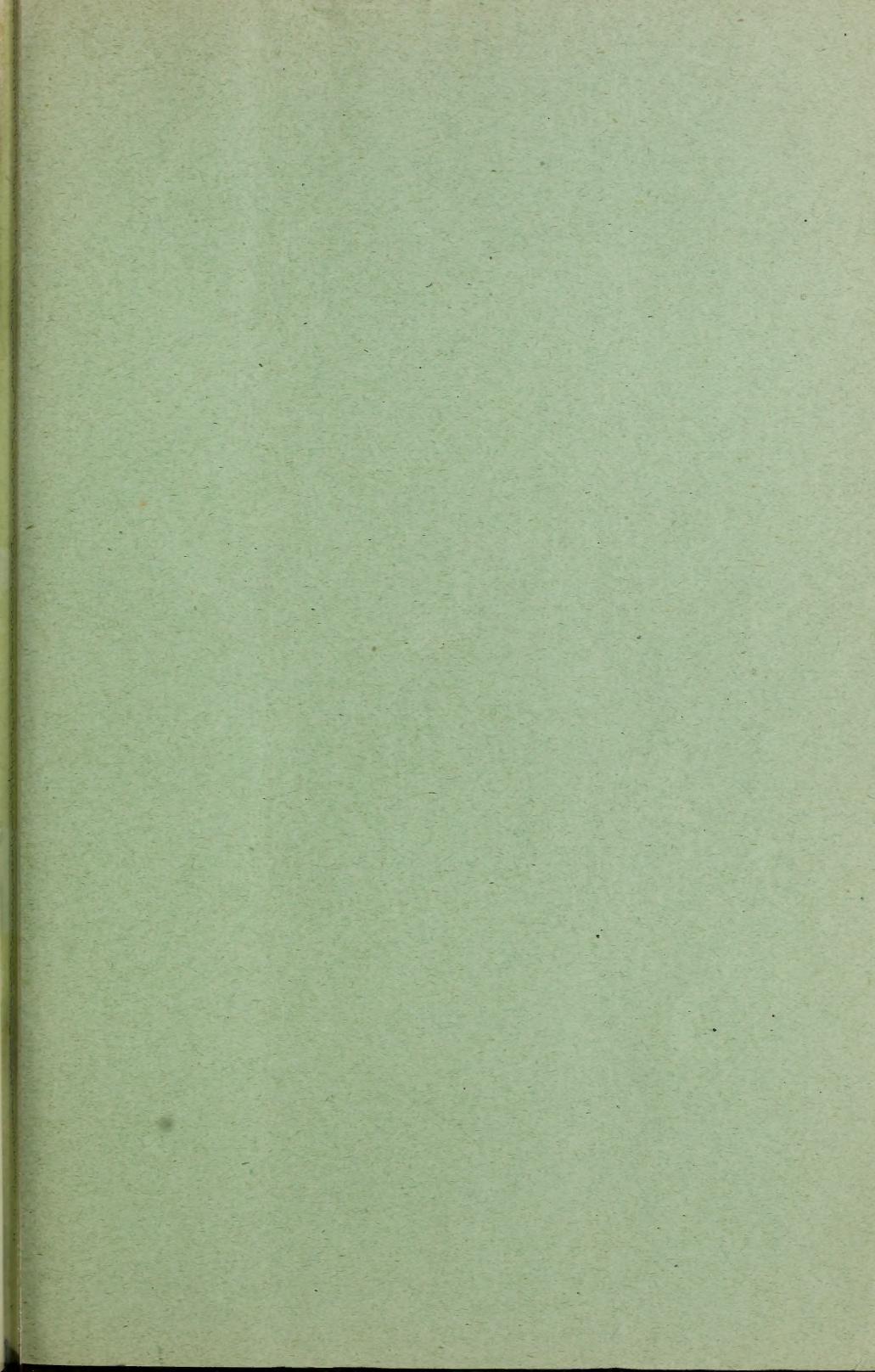
Tuberose—Pure white flowers: very fragrant; borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high, late in autumn. Very pretty.

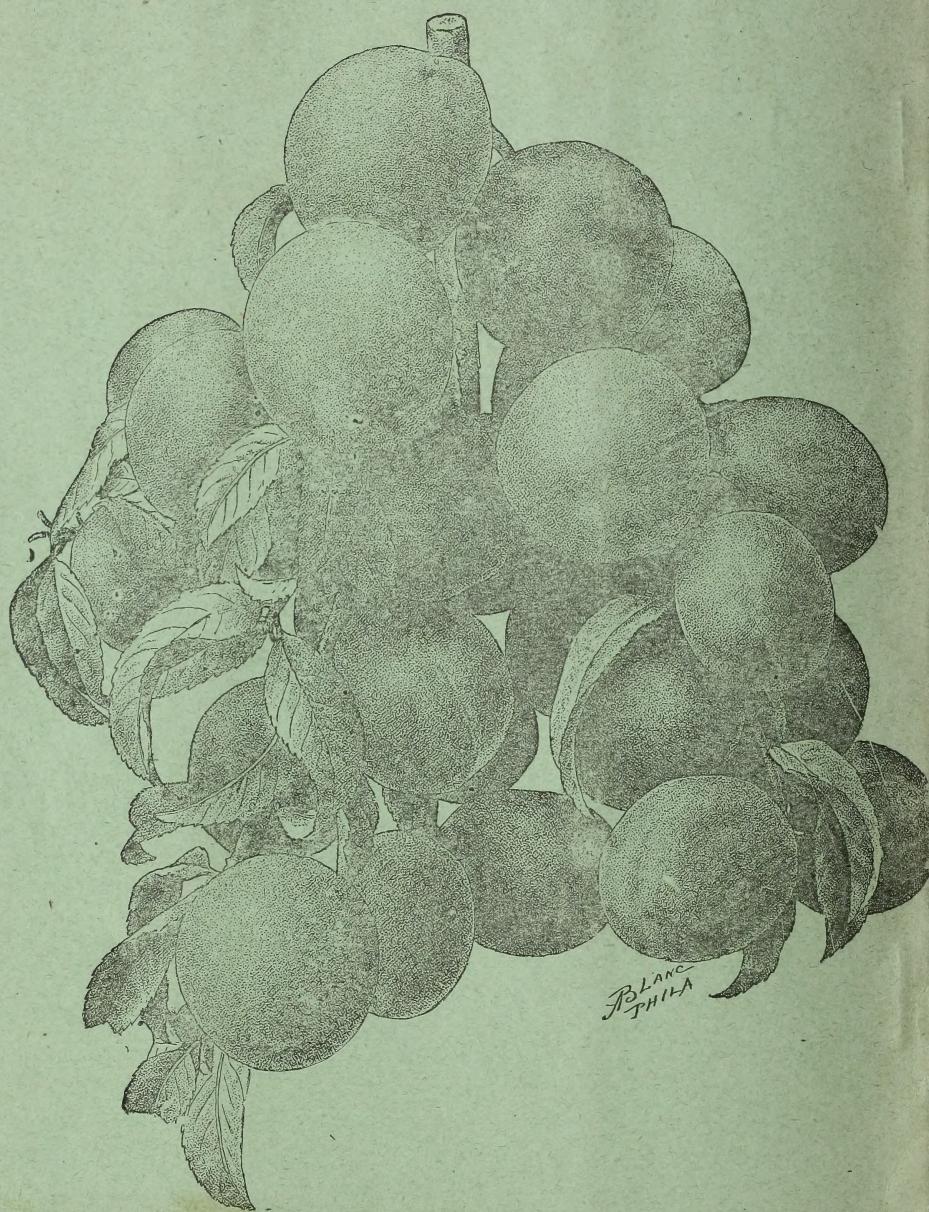
Boston Ferns

Boston Ferns—

Greenhouse Plants and Cut Flowers

In addition to the trees and plants described in this catalogue, we have a full stock of greenhouse plants and shall be pleased to answer any inquiries along this line. We are also prepared to furnish cut flowers at all seasons of the year. We make a specialty of roses and carnations for cut blooms.





POLLANC
PHILA